Mr Nicholds

HALIFAX COMPILER.

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Dunnavants & Smyth,

Every Friday Morning, at $3 per year, payable in advance.

Advertisements inserted at 50 cents per square for the first week, and 37 1-2 cents for each successive insertion, provided they be continued for 3 weeks or more; otherwise 50 cents per week, will be required.

All advertisements from a distance must be accompanied by the cash.

Letters addressed to the Editors, must be post-paid.

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, BLANKS and HAND BILLS

Of every description, executed with elegance and dispatch, at the Virginia press.

TO THE CITIZENS OF *Murfreesborough & its Vicinity,*

PROPOSAL,

For publishing in the town of Murfreesborough, a

Weekly Newspaper,

TO BE ENTITLED

The North Carolina Journal,

AND

Murfreesboro' Advertiser.

Having repeatedly been informed of the anxiety of its Citizens, for the establishment of a Press in this Town, & believing from its local and commercial advantages, that it would amply reward the toils of the undertaker, I have thought it advisable to submit this Proposal for commencing a print, so soon as 400 subscribers can be obtained for the same—to fit out an establishment of this kind, without some certainty of success would be highly imprudent.

In the event of its meeting your approbation, it will be necessary to give some idea of the course which I intend pursuing—a few words only are necessary. In the first place, I do not intend making the discussion of political subjects my *hobby*—it is true, that I have heretofore and shall continue to be friendly to the American cause, and opposed to all attempts at the dismemberment of our States; yet my motto will be "*open to all parties; influenced by none.*" If my paper can put its patrons in possession of all the earliest & most important, Domestic, Foreign, Agricultural, Commercial and Miscellaneous information, to effect which, no exertion shall be wanting, my primary object will be attained; in short nothing in my power shall be neglected which may tend to render the *Journal* gratifying to the public.

JAMES H. SMITH.

Murfreesboro', May 20, 1818.

CONDITIONS.

The *Journal* will be published once a week, on good paper of Royal size, and shall exhibit a fair impression, at $3 per annum, payable in advance.

Subscribers in the country will have their papers securely packed up and forwarded, according to instructions.

Advertisements conspicuously inserted at 50 cents per square, the first insertion, and 37 1-2 for each continuance, provided they are published three weeks or more, otherwise 50 cents each week will be required.

Stone Ware Manufactory,

PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA.

THE Subscriber wishing to make as great progress as possible, in home Manufactures, has established in Petersburg, a Manufactory of Stone Ware, and pledges himself to the Merchants of Virginia & North-Carolina, to furnish them with any quantities, well assorted, and of as good quality as any made in this Country.

His prices are the same as those at the North; and will warrant all of his make to be equal to any from the Northern Towns.

WM. HARWOOD.

Petersburg, May 8. 16—3m.

NOTICE.

Made his escape from my lot, in Greensville, the 15th of May, last.

A Sorrel Horse,

ABOUT 4 feet, 10 inches high, well formed, ten or eleven years old, reached main, square docked tail, about 14 inches long; both main & tail considerably mixed with white hairs. His eyes are large and full, and when he left me was in good order; the hair is considerably worn off his sides and shoulders, by working in harness. Said horse was owned by Colonel Nevil Gee, of Halifax County; and was sold, or traded to Mr John Young, of said County, and by him to Major Thos. Harriss, of this County; of whom I purchased him. His common gate, when under the saddle, is a pace, which he performs extraordinary well—I think from his exertions to get up the country from time to time, it is likely that he is in Halifax, or some of the adjoining Counties. Any information respecting said horse will be thankfully received, and all reasonable expences paid.

Greensville, Pitt County, June 21, 1818.

JOSEPH BLOUNT.

July 3 24—tf

Notice.

A petition will be presented to the next General Assembly of N. Carolina, praying that a portion of the lands situated near the Great Falls of Roanoke, belonging to the Orphans of Daniel Weldon, dec'd. be laid off into suitable lots for a town, and sold for the benefit of the said Orphans, on such terms as a law passed to that effect may direct.

Sam'l Blunt, guardian.

april 24 14—3m.

Notice.

All those indebted to the Estate of the late Basset Stith, will make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence will be given. Those who have claims against the said Estate, will present them legally authenticated, for payment.

Mary Stith, Adm'x.

June 26. 23tf.

Physic and Surgery.

THE subscriber having been regularly bred to the profession of *Physic & Surgery*, and practiced the same about ten years, offers his professional services to the citizens of Halifax and its vicinity. He hopes by fidelity, industry & punctuality, to merit and receive a portion of public patronage.

WM. H. WILLIAMS.

June 3 24—tf

N B——Dr. Williams resides with his family in the late dwelling house of Dr. Ballard.

Look at This!

THE Subscriber intending to leave this place, will offer for sale, at his shop opposite the Court-House in this Town, the 2nd day of August Court, his entire stock in trade, consisting of

5 elegant pannel giggs, well finished;
4000 feet assorted poplar plank,
an elegant assortment of tools,
several work benches, &c.
paints and trimmings,
1 Lathe with a set of turning tools.

His shop will be rented for one year if not previously sold—the shop is commodious, and sufficiently large to work 7 or 8 hands. TERMS—all sums under $10. *cash*—from $10 to 100, six months credit—$1 to 200, nine months—purchasers giving bond with approved security.

Wishing to close his concerns as soon as possible, he requests those indebted to him in any way whatever, to come forward & discharge the same without delay; all those having demands against me will present them properly authenticated for payment.

R. G. SKINNER.

Coach-Maker.

July 8 24—tds

New Baltimore

Masonic Hall Lottery.

Scheme.

1 prize of	$ 50,000
1 prize of	25,000
1 prize of	20,000
1 prize of	10,000
2 prizes of	5,000
10 prizes of	1,000
20 prizes of	500
75 prizes of	100
100 prizes of	50
6000 prizes of	25
6461 prizes—8739 blanks.	

Little more than ONE blank to a prize.

STATIONARY PRIZES AS FOLLOW:

First drawn number,		$ 1,000
First drawn 3,000 blanks, entitled to $ 25 each,		
First drawn number 2d day,		500
do	3rd	1,000
do	4th	500
do	5th	5,000
do	6th	500
do	7th	1,000
do	8th	500
do	9th	100
do	10th	500
do	11th	20,000
do	12th	1,000
do	13th	500
do	14th	25,000
do	15th	500
do	16th	50,000

The 5000 prize of the 5th day payable in part by 200 Tickets, from No 1 to 200, inclusive, at $ 20 each. The $ 20,000, on the 11th day, payable in part by 800 Tickets, from No 201 to 800, inclusive, at $ 20 each. The $25,000 on the 14th day, payable in part by 800 Tickets, from No 801 to 1600, inclusive, at $ 20 each. The floating prize of $ 10,000 payable in part by 400 Tickets, from No 1601 to 2000, inclusive, at $20 each.

Present price of Tickets, $ 25.

Tickets for sale at the Petersburg Intelligencer office, on the usual terms.

April 24

Cabinet Business.

The Subscriber, having recently settled in Halifax, wishes to inform the public, that he manufactures all kinds of

Mahogany Furniture,

at the shortest notice, to suit all orders with which he may be favored. He flatters himself that his knowledge in his profession, will entitle him to patronage; and solicits ladies and gentlemen to give him a call.

Wm. N. Ghiselin

May 29. 19tf

John Collins & Co.

HAVE just received a fresh supply of Dry Goods, Groceries, and Earthen-Ware, which they are determined to sell on the most reasonable terms

May 8, 1818. 16—tf.

I have a parcel of

Prime Bacon & Lard,

to Exchange for CASH.

I have also a good Workman, that understands the Waggon and Cart wheel business. Those who wish to have any thing done in that line will call on the subscriber, he having a quantity of picked Lumber on hand, with three pair of light wheels, ready made.

Benj. Harris.

July 10. 25tf

The Subscriber,

HAS just received, and is now opening at the Store formerly occupied by Mr. Burt, a choice assortment of Dry Goods, and Groceries; which he will dispose of on accommodating terms, for cash or country produce.

John H. Patterson

Halifax, July 10, 1818 25—tf.

Blank Books,

of various sizes, for sale at this Office.

Robert B. Newsum,

Has just received from Norfolk, a large AND

General Assortment OF

GROCERIES.

Consisting in part of the following Articles:

6 Hhds Rum
3 do Molasses
10 Bbls Apple Brandy.
5 do Whiskey.
1 Pipe Cognac Brandy
2 do Holland Gin
5 Bbls Rum
10 do best Brown Sugar
6 boxes double refined Loaf Sugar
10 bags Coffee
6 dozen pair elegant Suwarrow & Lace } *BOOTS.*
1 Trunk Ladies' Shoes
1 do Mens' do
4 Crates Earthenware, elegantly assorted
1 box mens' hats
10 doz pair course shoes
3 quarter casks Mad. Wine
5 bbls Crackers
6 Boxes Candles
4 do. Chocolate
3 Bags Shot
3 Kegs fine glazed Powder rrr.
1 bbl Almonds
1 do. Filberts
3 Boxes Prunes
3 do. Raisons

All kinds of Perfumes and Medicines.
5 Doz Pocket Books
3 do. Pocket Lights
5 do. Spelling Books
1 Box Shaving Soap
50 Wash Balls

And assortment of Pins, and Needles
6 Boxes Scotch Herrings
20 Reams wrapping Paper
300 Straws Tumblers
20 Doz. London Brown Stout

All kinds Castings
3 Ton Swedish Iron
3 Boxes Mustard
6 Doz. Bottles Maccaboy Snuff.

And a variety of other articles too tedious to mention all of which will be sold on moderate terms.

July 10. 25—tf.

Notice.

I have deposited all my Notes and Accompts with Mr. Burges, who is fully authorized to transact my business.—Those indebted to me, must settle with him promptly; otherwise their claims will be legally collected.

B. Ballard.

July 10. 25tc

Anecdote.

Lord Killie, was, like his prototype "Falstiff, not only witty himself, but the "cause of wit in other men." Mr. Andrew Balfour, the Scottish advocate a man of considerable humor, accompanied by great formality of manners, happened to be one of a convivial party when his Lordship was at the head of the table. After dinner he was asked to sing, but absolutely refused to comply with the pressing solicitation of the company. At length Lord Kellie told him he should not *escape*, he must either sing a song, tell a story, or drink a pint bumper. Mr. Balfour, being an abstemious man, choose rather to tell a story than incur the forfeit, "One day," said he in a pompus manner, "a thief "in the course of his rounds, saw the "door of the church invitingly open. "He walked in thinking that even there "he might lay hold of something. Having secured the pulpit cloth, he was "retreating, when lo! he found the door "shut. After some consideration, he "adopted the only means of escape left, "namely, to let himself down by the "bell rope. The bell of course rang; "the people were alarmed, & the thief "was taken, just as he reached the "ground. When they were dragging him "away, he looked up, & emphatically addressed the bell, as I now address "your Lordship; "Had it not been," "said he, "for *your long tongue* and "*your empty head*, I had made my *escape*."

Domestic Articles.

General Jackson.

As we had anticipated, the first official paper received from this distinguished commander, sets his conduct in a clear & satisfactory light. In the exercise of a discretion, fairly entrusted to him, he has seen good cause to pursue his defeated enemies into the very fortifications of Spain, and to destroy, by a capture of the fortifications themselves, the source of Indian armament and hostility—Though in the language of the National Intelligencer, such a measure could not have been in the contemplation of the government," it is undoubtedly justified by a series of acts which the executive could not anticipate from a power professing to be friendly.

Now that the conquest of the Seminoles is complete, let us investigate the conduct of Spain; let us inquire into the views of a nation, whose subordinate authorities openly and avowedly lent their aid and comfort to our enemies; and let us, instead of apologizing for a territorial invasion, fully sanctioned by the attitude she assumed, demand an explanation of the underhanded and deadly treachery, with which our forbearance and neutrality have been met. *F. Gazette.*

From the National Advocate.

The Indian Prophet Francis.— A murdering imposter hath at length finished his bloody career in Gen. Jackson's Camp. By the reference to a London paragraph of last year, as quoted by Mr. Niles in his Weekly Register, vol. 12, page 46, we may see through what impulse his hypocritical art and envenomed hostility against this government and its unoffending settlers was instituted.

"We see a pompus account," (says Mr. Niles) "of a ball given on board a Russian frigate lying off Woodwick, (Eng.) on the anniversary of the emperor's birth day, we notice it on account of the following paragraph."

"The double sound of trumpet announced the arrival of PATRIOT FRANCIS, who fought so gloriously in our cause in America—he was dressed in a most splendid suit of red and gold, and by his side he wore *a tomahawk mounted in gold, presented to him by the prince regent*—he appeared much delighted." &c.

It is probable he got the new commission of brigadier general in the British service (now found in his pocket, when he got his tomahawk, and for the same purpose, but this was under cover like the business of John Henry.)

NEW-YORK, July 1.

The extreme heat continues, and we regret to state, that several more persons, generally strangers to our climate, yesterday fell sacrifices to the imprudent use of cold water; by which five deaths were occasioned; one of whom was Michael Cannon, aged about twenty one years, who arrived at this port a few days since in the schr. Cyane, from Sligo. He was temperate, industrious, and esteemed by all who knew him.

The mercury, yesterday, stood some time at 92—higher than at any period since 1811.

A mad dog was yesterday killed on the battery. The present extreme heat will naturally generate hydrophobia, and it is of importance that the keepers of dogs confine them as the law directs.

Melancholy Accident.—On Wednesday morning, the store and dwelling house of Philip Smith, merchant, of Bedford, West Chester county, were burnt to the ground, with the contents of the store, and part of the furniture of the house, and, what is more painful to relate, one of Mr. Smith's children, a boy, at about 10 or 12 years old, and a son of one of his neighbors, about 14 years old, were also burnt so badly, that they died the next day: two other boys are not expected to live, and several other persons are seriously injured. This dreadful catastrophe was occasioned by the boy, playing with gun powder in the store, the flashes of which communicated to & exploded several canisters. Besides the melancholy bereavement the neighborhood has sustained, Mr. Smith who is stated to be a very worthy industrious and frugal man, has suffered a severe loss in property.

QUEBEC, June 23.

After resting in peace for forty-two years, within the walls and under the sod of this garrison, the skeleton of Gen. Montgomery, who fell in an assault on the Lower Town, on the 31st of December, 1775, was, on Saturday last, raised from the place of its deposit, and took its departure for New York, where it is destined to a more distinguished place of interment in the church of St. Paul in that city.

June 25

The weather in this province has been excessively warm for several days past. In the Lower Town, the Thermometer in the shade has been up as high as 94. The crops and pasture on the uplands begin to suffer from the heat and drought.

RICHMOND, (Va.) July 2.

Curious Incident.

A gentleman of great respectability, informs us of a very singular event which happened a few days since in Hanover county—on the plantation of Mrs. Hawes, within a few miles of this city, a negro woman left her suckling child asleep in her cabin to bring water from a spring.

On returning to the door of her humble dwelling, what was her astonishment & horror at seeing a black snake, coiled around the neck of her infant, with its mouth applied to and apparently introduced into that of the child! Words are too faint to give an adequate idea of the feelings of the mother.—With the wild shriek of horror, she rushed from the cabin, crying aloud for assistance, and flew into the presence of her mistress.

There was not a man near them. They returned with the utmost precipitation to the cabin, whence they saw the snake departing, who gliding thro' the weeds effected his escape. On examining the poor infant, it was found dead.—It is known that black snakes are fond of milk, and that to satiate their appetite, they will sometimes twine themselves around the legs of the cow, in order to suck its teats.

It is supposed that allured by the smell of milk, in the mouth of the child the snake coiled around its neck, and applied its own mouth to that of the infant. Its gripe is known to be very strong—and by this as well as by introducing its head into the mouth completely strangled the baby. It had no marks of a bite about it.—Few modes of death can be conceived more horrible than this.

Vindictive Malignity.

In the Montreal Herald of the 20th ult. we find the following *very witty & liberal* remarks—replete with *love* and *veneration* for the American character. *Fed. Rep.*

"The American troops have taken possession of Fort St. Marks, in East Florida; and General Jackson was on his march for Pensacola, the capital of West Florida, to take that place also. Hostilities have, therefore, commenced on the part of the U. States against Spain, precisely as Buonaparte entered the European peninsula when Spain was torn by factions, fermented by the very invader. The American government have long had emissaries in the Floridas, as Buonaparte had in Spain; they have lately sent three flaming incendiaries to South America, to pave the way for further encroachments. These two acts resemble each other so exactly, that it is impossible to separate them in perfidiousness. Many of the pages of history, are already black enough, but those which will bear the records of these transactions, will excel in the deepness of hue. The French jacobins at the commencement of the revolution, disavowed all intention of foreign conquest; but almost at the same moment they conquered the duchy of Savoy and the country of Nice from the king of Sardinia, and immediately incorporated them with the new republic as they did Belgium the following year. The Congress of the thirteen Colonies also disavowed conquests; but they instantly sent an army against Canada, a province which evinced its hostility to rebellious principles by the expulsion of the enemy with every attribute of disgrace. Now the peaceful provinces of Florida are invaded; unfortunately for them, their mother country has not the nervous arm of Great Britain to extend its protection; but other powers may feel an interest in opposing this infamous usurpation."

The Sea Serpent off Portland!

PORTLAND, (Me.) June 30

On Saturday morning last, about 10 o'clock, Mr. Jonathan Webber and Richard Hamilton, were bound on the fishing ground from Chebeague to Green Island, in this bay; about seven miles from Portland, they discovered, about 1 quarter of a mile from land, between Croteh Island Point and Marsh Island, the Sea Serpent. Being in a row boat they state, that they were within about one hundred yards of him—the snake lay motionless and appeared to be in 3 coils, his tail and head extended about 20 feet from the coils; his tail was similar to that of an eel—the protuberances on his back were about the size of a barrel; his body about three feet in diameter; his color black—the size of the coils were to appearance about 20 feet in diameter. They left him in this motionless state. *Argus.*

The Portland Gazette, of Tuesday last, (says a Philadelphia paper of the 6th inst.) adds the following further notice of this famous denizen of old Ocean:—"Yesterday several boats came up to town from the fishing ground, the people in whom report having seen the *Snakeship* on Saturday, about one league from our harbor, coiled up in the manner described by others. On nearing him he suddenly extended his head 10 or 11 feet above the water, which induced the boat to retreat. As our harbour does not afford any of his favorite food, it is supposed he will shortly return to his friends off Cape Ann.

FROM THE WASHINGTON GAZETTE.

"They shall beat their swords into ploughshares, and their spears into pruning-hooks: nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more:"

[*Isaiah, chap. 2d. verse 4th.*

Mr. PRINTER—I think the preceding verse is very appropriate to the present halcyon era. One scarcely opens a paper that does not contain some good remarks on the improvement of husbandry.

What is more, our former political writers, to be in fashion, have begun to bestow a great deal of attention to this useful study, and instead of speculations on "grim visaged war," their only aim is to inform their readers how grain, turnips, or cattle, may be raised to most advantage. It is certainly a pleasing thing to read of the present of an improved plough to an Emperor, instead of a newly invented engine for the destruction of our fellow beings.

PHILANTHROPUS.

THE COMPILER.

HALIFAX, JULY 17.

We have now before us the official announciation of the capture of Pensacola, and the reasons which determined Gen. Jackson to make the conquest. It seems that the Spanish governor not only aided and encouraged the savages in their murderous warfare against our southern frontier, but sought to protect them from the just vengeance of our army. Jackson pursues the murderers within the Spnish territory; he is warned by the Spanish governor to retire, or abide the consequences; viewing such conduct in the light of a forfeiture of neutrality, and an indication of hostile intentions towards the U. States, Gen. Jackson proceeded to act as if he had been in the territory of a declared enemy. Having taken Pensacola he has disposed of it as if he contemplated a permanent possession.

A war has thus been commenced between Spain and the United States, without the formality of a declaration; and here we suspect it will end. Spain cannot surely set up a defence of the conduct of her Agent at Pensacola, who has employed her means, and his own exertions in behalf of our savage enemies. And it would be a childish policy in us to give up Pensacola while we deem its possession to be indispensable to the safety of our own territory. *Herald.*

The Steam Boat Virginia, Captain Ferguson, arrived this morning in 22 1-2 hours from Baltimore, with 33 passengers.—Several American fishing vessels have lately been captured in the Bay of Fundy by the British sloop of war Syren. The United States Bank has declared a dividend of 3 1-4 per cent. Our Baltimore papers by the Virginia, contain nothing of moment, except the following article.—[*Ib. of 10th inst.*

NEW-ORLEANS, June 11.

IMPORTANT.

We were favored at a late hour yesterday afternoon, with copies of the capitulation of the Barancas, and of the general orders issued by the commander of the American forces on taking possession thereof: we hasten to lay them before our readers.

(*The articles of capitulation in our next*)

Head-Quarters, division of the South,
Pensacola, May 29th, 1818.

Major-General Andrew Jackson, has found it necessary to take possession of Pensacola. He has not been prompted to this measure from a wish to extend the territorial limits of the U. States, or from any unfriendly feeling on the part of the American republic to the Spanish government. The Seminole Indians, inhabiting the territories of Spain, have for more than two years past, visited our frontier settlers with all the horrors of savage massacre; helpless women have been butchered, and the cradles stained with the blood of innocence. These atrocities it was expected, would have early attracted the attention of the Spanish government, and faithful to existing treaties, speedy measures adopted for their suppression.

The obligation to restrain them was acknowledged, but weakness was alleged with a concession, that so far from being able to control, the Spanish authorities were often compelled, from policy or necessity, to issue munitions of war to these savages, thus enabling, if not exciting them to raise the tomahawk against us. The immutable laws of self defence, therefore, compelled the American government to take possession of such parts of the Floridas in which the Spanish authority could not be maintained. Pensacola was found in this situation, and will be held until Spain can furnish military strength sufficient to enforce existing treaties. Spanish subjects will be respected; Spanish laws will govern in all cases affecting property & persons; a free toleration to all religious guaranteed, and trade alike free to all nations.

Col. King will assume the command of Pensacola as military and civil governor.

The Spanish laws so far as they affect personal rights and property, will be enforced. Colonel King will take possession of the archives of the province, and appoint some confidential individual to preserve them. It is all important that the records of titles and property should be carefully secured. He will cause an enquiry to be made into all the landed property belonging to the king of Spain, and have possession taken of it. The claims of property within the range of gun shot of Fort Carlos de Barancas will be scrupulously examined into, and should they prove valid, a rent allowed, but possession in no wise given. This property is necessary to the U. States, and under its laws may be held, an equivalent being paid.

The revenue laws of the U. States will be established, and Capt. Gadsden is appointed to act as collector, with full powers to nominate such sub officers as in his opinion will be necessary to the faithful discharge of the trust imposed upon him. He will apply to the governor for military aid in all cases where it may be necessary to correct attempts at illicit trade. (Signed)

ANDREW JACKSON.
Maj. Gen. Com'g.

June 9—A vessel from Pensacola, entered yesterday at the Custom House, in this city, with a clearance signed "*James Gadsden, acting Collector of the port of Pensacola.*"

By this arrival we learn that General Jackson had gone to Tennessee, and left Col. King in command at Pensacola with 800 men. The Tennessee volunteers form the Garrison of the Barancas, the regular troops are stationed in the town. It is said that the fort of the Barancas at the time of its surrender contained provisions for six months, but the garrison revolted and refused to

ght, which circumstance accounts for the feeble defence that was made.

Part of the Spanish troops who formed the garrison of the Barancas, have been sent to the Havana. The remainder were to follow them in a vessel, which was expected from Mobile.

DON ONIS, tthe Spanish Minister, passed through Baltimore on Tuesday morning last, on his way from Philadelphia to the seat of Government.—He had received despatches (says the Fed. Gaz) from the late Governor of Florida, giving an account of his expulsion from his government, by the U. States troops under the command of General Jackson.

Arrival of the frigate Congress.

As conjectured in our last, the large armed ship which was beating up into the Roads, on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock, is the U. States Frigate Congress, Commodore SINCLAIR, just returned from her visit to South America, with Messrs. RODNEY & GRAHAM, two of the commissioners despatched by our Government, to obtain correct information of the state of the South American Provinces, their mode of government, the character and views of the people and such other intelligence as might be requisite to regulate our intercourse with the new governments formed in that country. Judge BLAND has not returned in the Congress, having, as stated some days ago proceeded to *Chili*.—The Congress is last from *Margaritta*, which place she left on 25th June, having previously visited *Rio de Janeiro*, *Monte Video*, *Maldonado* and *St. Salvadore*. She had 51 days passage from St. Salvadore, 12 from Margarita, 9 from the Porto Rico passage, and in all (including the time detained in the above ports,) two months from La Plata. Her officers and crew all in good health.

We learn from unquestionable authority, that *Cumana* and *Barcelona* were closely invested by the Patriots, when the Congress sailed—the Royalists not daring to show themselves without their fortresses; and that no battle had recently been fought between them. the report therefore, via St. Thomas, given in our paper of Wednesday, that the "*Patriot army under Gen. Bermudes had been defeated by the Royalists at Cumana,*" is entirely without foundation.

Four regiments of British troops, with 25 pieces of cannon and 1700 stand of arms, had recently arrived at Margaritta as an auxiliary to the Patriot army, and been sent to the Oronoke. These regiments were all commanded by British officers. A fine Sloop of War of 20 guns. also commanded by a Lieutenant of the British Navy, arrived there a few days before the Congress sailed, for the purpose of joining the squadron of Admiral Brion, or otherwise co-operating with the Patriot forces, as might be most desirable.

The Patriot flag waved victorious wherever the Congress touched, and the idea of Spain ever being able to prostrate again the spirit of independence which animated all classes of society, was considered futile in the extreme. The respect and cordiality with which our Commissioners were welcomed, by the public authorities and people, at all the places they visited, and the high estimation in which the character and institutions of our government were every where held, gave a strong assurance, that they properly appreciated the exalted privileges for the maintenance of which they had embarked their lives and fortunes.

The yeomanry of the country are represented as a hardy, independent race of people, and sufficiently intelligent for all the purposes of safe government. A love of liberty is zealously inculcated among the rising generation, and a martial spirit infused into their minds, which will be capable, if necessary, of seasonable application. *Beacon.*

From St Thomas.

By the polite attention of our friend, Captain Applewhaite, of the sch'r Columbia, arrived yesterday, in 11 days from St. Thomas, we have received papers of that Island from 19th to 23d ult. They contain no news—but upon the margin of the latest date, we find a written memorandum in these words. "It is reported that Gen. Bermudes has been defeated by the Royalists at CUMANA." This report we understand was brought to St. Thomas by some of the Royalists who came there for supplies.

Flour at St. Thomas was $12—and, like other American produce, in no demand. Island produce was very high. *Ib.*

The Editor of the *Buenos Ayrean Gazette*, subjoined the following note to the official account of the victory gained by the Patriots at *Maipu*.

"A slight advantage obtained by the Royalists in Mexico, has given occasion to the Spanish Minister in Paris, to say, "that the whole of America would quietly submit to the spanish yoke, in all the month of November, 1818."—*Ib.*

Further from South America.

In addition to what appeared in yesterday's Beacon, as the result of our inquiries upon the arrival of the *Frigate Congress*, we have been politely favored with several memorandas made on the spot, and have conversed with intelligent gentlemen who came in the Congress. From these sources we have derived the following particulars of the state of the Patriot cause, and such events of an interesting character, as took place during the visit of the Commissioners.

The Ontario, Capt. *Biddle*, with Judge *Provost* on board, was still at Valpairaso, from the last accounts, but on the point of sailing, their stay having been longer than expected. The manly and liberal deportment of these gentlemen, during the gloomy and distressful period preceding the splendid victory of Maipu, elicited the warm approbation of the merchants in Chili, as well natives, as foreigners.

The Portuguese still hold Monte Video, but cannot venture out of it to forage, except in strong bodies. Their army has even been kept pent up within its fortifications, by so small a force as two hundred men. Artigas and the Patriots of the Banda Oriental, wisely profiting by experience, have substituted for pitched battles, and regular military operations, partizan warfare, which, rendering discipline (otherwise so formidable,) unavailing, places upon a footing of equality raw troops and regulars. The Portuguese, in fact, hold no more of a country, they have so unjustly invaded, than what they actually occupy with an armed force.

A short time previous to the arrival of the important news of San Martin's victory, one of the commissioners, the honorable *Theodoric Bland*, set off for Chili, whether on business or amusement we do not know, as it is not stated in the President's Message, which seems to contemplate, that the commissioners should only pass along the southern coast; and it being expected, that they would all return together. From the circumstance of *Judge Provost* having already visited Chili as a commissioner, it is probable, that *Judge Bland* visits that interesting and delightful country merely as a traveller, we are at a loss to conjecture what else can be the object of his remaining in South America.

The accounts from the Spanish Maine are highly favorable to the Patriot cause. It was reported that Morillo had died in consequence of a wound received at the battle of Calaboso. The desertions in this quarter among the Patriots have ceased. Margaritta is completely fortified and could repel any attempt that the Spaniards could make on it. General Arismendi second in command of the troops of the Seven U. Provinces, has fixed his head quarters at Margaritta, from whence he directs the movements of the different Patriot armies of Cumana, Barcelona, Caracas, &c.—Four complete British regiments have reached the army of Bolivar in Guyana, and have been incorporated with it. A formidable army is in the vicinity of Santa Fe de Bogota which it is expected will soon fall. Bryon's fleet has been lately augmented by a frigate and there is no doubt of a loan of four hundred thousand pounds having been negociated by the United Government of the Spanish Maine, with the merchants of London.

General Artegas, who has taken possession of the country back of Montevideo and Maldonado, is represented as a sincere friend to the patriot cause, and would have been a zealous co-operator; but being ill treated by the Buenos Ayrean government, he withdrew his friends, and took possession of that part of the country north of the River La Plata. Between the Buenos Ayreans and Portuguese he has as much as he can attend to; the latter wishing to make the River the boundary. Artegas had an engagement with a party of Buenos Ayrean troops under Baron Oldenburg in which he was successful.

The Russian fleet still remains at Cadiz, and the troops in Andalusia seem rather to menace Portugal than Buenos Ayres; indeed, some reports state, that an *understanding* has actually taken place between the two governments.

FROM 200 TO 400

LOTS,

In the town of MARATTOCK.

Will be sold to the

HIGHEST BIDDER,

On a credit of six months, on the 1st day of September next.

Plots of the ground will be exhibited on that day; but can be seen before, on application to the subscriber. This town is situated in Halifax County, N. C. immediately at the foot of the lowest falls on Roanoke River; and on its south bank, it spreads over a plain well calculated for the object, and one that delights the eye with the beauties of nature, while it exhilirates the soul with the prospect of plenty. It is well watered, and has proven as healthful as a as neighboring situation on the river; it has also good banks for a landing, and a very public ferry immediately at it, which gives it easy access from the opposite side. A Canal is now cutting on the same side, round the falls, which is intended to open a communication between the small and large crafts'. Navigation boats, carrying from forty to sixty hogshead of Tobacco, are constantly employed in freighting Tobacco, Flour, &c. &c. which comes down the river, from the falls to Norfolk, a distance of about two hundred and forty miles by water. The Roanoke, when she resumes her long lost, but unquestionable right, will, in a commercial point of view, rank with any of her sister atlantic streams, south of the Potomac, and east of the Mississippi. The extensive and fertile back country, which borders on Roanoke, and its many branches, most of which can be made navigable, will give importance to some place on her banks, that will have no cause to repine at the prosperity of Richmond. The rapid progress making in the navigation, & the vast quantity of produce which have been brought down; some of which descended the river from 200 miles above the falls, notwithstanding its unimproved state, gives evidence of its future importance, too plain to be mistaken. In the course of Eighteen months, fifty or more Batteaux, such as are in James River above Richmond, have commenced running and have brought down to the head of the falls, which is about eight miles above the foot. 2000 or more, Hogsheads of Tobacco, besides a vast quantity of other produce. Notwithstanding the difficulties of a land carriage around the falls, which will be obviated when the Canal is completed. I hope gentlemen will view the premises, and take into consideration the many advantages which shew to occular demonstration, regardless of the many opinions which may be expressed on that subject.

Henry Smith.

July 17. 26—3t.

Notice.

IN pursuance of an order of the Court of Chancery for the county of Bertie, will be sold on Tuesday the 11th day of August next before the Court House in the Town of Windsor. A tract of 150 acres of pocoson Land, belonging to the Heirs of Henry K. Benton, lying in Bertie County—On Huffs Island, between Roanoke & Middle Rivers and extends more than one mile in length on each of the said Rivers, which gives a great advantage for fisheries.

Six and twelve months credit will be allowed for approved notes carrying interest from the date.

Benajah Nicholls.
Clerk & Master of Bertie Court of Equity.

July 17th 1818. 26tds.

David Price.

COPPER SMITH

AND

Tin Plate Worker.

INFORMS the public in general, that he has now on hand ready for sale, between two and three thousand Gallons of Stills of a superior quality, holding from thirty to one hundred and twenty gallons each, which he is determined to sell at the following reduced prices, viz: all Stills holding from thirty to sixty gallons, at ninety cents per pound; all from sixty to eighty gallons, at eighty-five cents per pound; all over eighty gallons at 80 cents per pound, if application is made before the 14th of September next as on that day all the remaining Stills and Copper Ware, will be sold without reserve, on a credit of three and six months, according to the amount purchased, it being to close a partnership concern. The subscriber has on hand a large supply of Copper, & will continue to manufacture, until the day of sale, upon the same terms. The business will be carried on as usual at his old and established stand on Hay street, half way between the state house and Hay Mount. The subscriber has likewise on hand a very large supply of Tin Ware made of the best materials & by the first rate workmen, which he offers for sale at the same reduced prices by wholesale or retail.

D. PRICE

Fayettville, July 6, 1818. 26—3t.

N. B. The subscriber expects to receive by the first fall arrival from Liverpool, ten thousand pounds of sheet copper and bottoms suitable for Stills, from 30 to one hundred & fifty gals.; with all other materials suitable for carrying on the Copper-Smiths business, which he flatters himself he will be able to sell at a small advance above the New-York prices, as he has an agent on the spot who will purchase entirely for cash. The subscriber can furnish at present all kinds of materials for one carrying on the copper & tin plate working business viz. Block Tin and Spelter Solder, Iron Wire from No. 1 to 18 Copper and Tin Rivits all sizes. Dry Spanish Brown, Red Lead, Rosin. Hoop Iron Pig and Bar Lead, Borax, Salommoniac, &c &c &c.

Land for Sale.

Agreeably to a *Deed of Trust*, made to me by John Drew, jr. dated 27th Feb'y. last, for a certain tract, piece or parcel of Land, lying in the County of Northampton, on Roanoke river, near Edwards' Ferry; containing by estimation, two hundred and sixty-five acres, be the same more or less—for the purpose of securing the payment of five thousand five hundred and forty-two dollars, and eighty-one cents; with interest from the date of said Trust, until paid; with charges accruing, by reason of these presents, due from said Drew to Simon Jeffreys, for the purchase of said Land.

Will be Sold, at Public Sale,

TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER, ON THE PREMISES,

On the 8th day of August next, the said Tract or Parcel of

L A N D.

The amount as above stated, to be paid on the day of sale, or when the necessary deed is executed—For the balance, a credit of six months will be given. The purchaser giving approved security to the Administrator on the estate of said John Drew, jr. The said Administrator, or other representative of said John Drew, jr. to have the use of said Land during the present year, for the purpose of cultivating and securing the crop thereon, and the use of houses to secure said crop in, until disposed of.

Pey. H. Tunstall, Trustee.

Halifax cty. July 17. 1818. 26tds.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The late firm of DUNNAVANTS & SMYTH, proprietors and Publishers of the "Halifax Compiler," was dissolved by mutual consent on the 20th May last the business will, in future be conducted by the subscribers, under the firm of M. & W. DUNNAVANT, who are alone authorized to settle all business of the concern.

M. W. DUNNAVANT.
WM. DUNNAVANT.
JAMES H. SMYTH.

Halifax, July 17

...POETRY...

From the Fudge Family.

LINES
ON THE DEATH OF SHERIDAN.

Principibus placuisse viris—HORAT.

Yes, grief will have way—but the fast falling tear
Shall be mingled with deep execrations on those
Who could bask in that Spirit's meridian career,
And yet leave it thus lonely and dark at its close:—

Whose vanity flew round him, only while fed
By the odour his fame in its summer time gave;—
Whose vanity now, with quick scent for the dead,
Like the Ghole of the East, comes to feed at his grave!

Oh! it sickens the heart to see bosoms so hollow,
And spirits so mean in the great and high-born;
To think what a long line of titles may follow
The relics of him who died—friendless and lorn!

How proud they can prest to the fun'ral array
Of one, whom they shunn'd in his sickness and sorrow;—
How bailiff's may seize his last blanket to-day,
Whose pall shall be held up by nobles, to-morrow!

And then, too, whose life, a sick epicure's dream,
Incoherent and gross, even grosser had pass'd,
Were it not for that cordial and soul-giving beam,
Which his friendship and wit o'er thy nothingness cast;—

No, not for the wealth of the land, that supplies thee
With millions to heap upon foppery's shrine;
No, not for the riches of all who despise thee,
Tho' this would make Europe's whole opulence mine;

Would I suffer what—even in the heart that thou hast,—
All mean as it is,—must have consciously burn'd,
When the pittance, which shame had wrung from thee at last,
And which found all his wants at an end, was return'd!*

"Was *this* then the fate!" future ages will say,
When *some* names shall live but in history's curse;
When Truth will be heard, and these Lords of a day
Be forgotten as fools, or remember'd as worse;—

"Was this then the fate of that high gifted man,
The pride of the palace, the bower, and the hall,
The orator—dramatist—minstrel!—who ran
Thro' each mode of the lyre, and was master of all!

Whose mind was an essence, compounded with art
From the finest and best of all other men's powers;
Who ruled, like a wizard, the world of the heart,
And could call up its sunshine, or bring down its showers!

Whose humor, as gay as the fire-fly's light,
Play'd round every subject and, shone as it play'd;—
Whose wit, in the combat, as gentle as bright,
Ne'er carri'd a heart-stain away on on its blade;

Whose eloquence—bright'ning whatever it tried,
Whether reason or fancy, the gay or the grave,—
Was as rapid, as deep, and as brilliant a tide,
As ever bore Freedom aloft on its wave!"

Yes—such was the man, and so wretched his fate;—
And thus, sooner or later, shall all have to grieve,
Who waste the morn's dew in the beams of the Great,
And expect 't will return to refresh them at eve!

In the woods of the North there are insects that prey
On the brain of the Elk till his very last sigh;†
Oh, Genius! thy patrons, more cruel than they,
First feed on thy brains, and then leave thee to die!

* The sum was two hundred pounds—*offered* when Sheridan could no longer take any sustenance, and declined, for him by his friends.

† Naturalists have observed that, upon dissecting an Elk, there was found in its head some *large* flies, with its brain almost eaten away by them.—[*History of Poland.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Female Presence of Mind.

The composer of the celebrated strathspey, called John Roy, Stewart's Reel, had been quartermaster in the Scots Greys, and sent with a party to apprehend Mr. Monro, of Govar, suspected of secretly favoring the rebellion of 1745. Mrs. Monro, like Madame Lavalette, determined to hazard all, to save the life of her husband. Though pregnant, and momently expecting to be confined, she entreated permission to accompany him to prison; and in the middle of a lone moor, suddenly exclaimed that she must have some of her own sex to attend her. She pointed to different directions; and Stewart, at her request, dispatched all his troopers, while he himself kept close to Monro, with a loaded pistol in his hand. Mrs. Monro, who rode on a pillion behind her husband, soon cried out that she and her child should perish, unless she was assisted to dismount. Stewart replaced his pistol in the holster, alighted and helped the lady to descend; but she clasped him so firmly in her arms, as to allow her husband time to ride off to a place of safety.—Stewart having no witness to prove his innocence, was afraid to join his regiment, apprehensive that his obnoxious name might tend to a more rigorous punishment than he deserved. He therefore went over to the rebel party, held a colonel's commission at the battle of Culloden, and after the total defeat of the pretender, was concealed several months in the north. For some time while hid in a cavern, his son brought him victuals very early in the morning, or late at night; and, as the path to his retreat was intricate, he generally met the child to receive his provisions. The royalists had information that Stewart the deserter and rebel, was in that neighborhood and his desperate courage pointed out the necessity of sending a considerable force against him, and his firmly attached protectors. His son was overtaken by a large party of militia, within a few yards of the spot where Stewart generally met him.—One of the articles that he carried was a pitcher of milk. With a ready presence of mind he feigned idiotsy, and offered to give the milk to the drummer, if he would let him know the use of that odd looking round thing he had strapped at his back. The boy's broken English and strange gestures attracted the notice of an officer who, after a short conversation, ordered the drummer to beat. This was all young Stewart desired; his father had warning to keep close in his asylum. *Liverpool paper.*

Sunday School Repository.

From the New York Advertiser.

The number of this valuable publication for June, contains an interesting collection of matter relating to the subject of Sunday schools; institutions of great importance to the community, & producing effects which must deeply impress every good mind with the most favorable sentiments of their utility. The account of the annual meeting of the New York Sunday school society, held in May last, contains an interesting history of the progress & success of the society. From an address at that meeting by J. Bristed, Esq. we copy the following anecdote.

"A few days since, a young man about 19 years of age called at the British Consul's office, [in this city] and made himself known as one, whom, but a few years before, the Consul had taken into his own Sunday school, in the North of Ireland, as a poor, little, helpless wretched outcast. No nuptual tie had consecrated the birth of this child of misery baptized in tears. No father owned him for a son; But the Sunday school was to him as a father, and a mother, & a sister, and a brother. The precepts of religion & morality which he learned there, have striken deep root into an abundance of fruit. He poured into the consul's lap more than a hundred dollars, the little earnings of his bodily toil, in this land of liberty, this asylum of affliction, to be remitted to his destitute mother, the forlorn daughter of shame and sorrow."

Affecting Anecdote.

The following interesting and affecting little story has been communicated in a letter from Mahon, dated July 10, 1812. The writer had heard it from the lips of the officers of the Swallow. In the gallant and sanguinary action which that ship maintained against so superior a force, close in with Frejus, a short time since there was a seaman named Phelan, who had his wife on board; she was stationed (as is usual when women are on board in time of battle) to assist the surgeon in the care of the wounded. From the close manner in which the Swallow engaged, the enemy, yard-arm and yard arm, the wounded, as may be expected, were brought below very fast; among the rest, a messmate of her husband's (consequently her own) who had received a musket ball through the side. Her exertions were used, to console the poor fellow, who was in great agony and nearly breathing his last; when, by some chance, she heard her husband was wounded, on deck; her anxiety and already overpowered feelings could not one moment be restrained; she rushed instantly on deck, and received the wounded tar in her arms: he faintly raised his head to kiss her—she burst into a flood of tears, and told him to take courage, "all would yet be well," but scarcely pronounced the last syllable, when an ill-directed shot took her head off. The poor tar, who was closely wrapt in her arms, opened his eyes once more—then shut them for ever.
Philad. Mag.

A Great Gun.

In a late Calcutta paper, received by the ship Braganza, we perceive a description of the great gun which was taken by the British in the fort of Agra, when it surrendered to Lord Lake, in October, 1813. It is called a *one thousand five hundred brass pounder*, and weighs one hundred and fortynine thousand. On the gun is written the following, in Persian characters:

"In the reign of Akbber Shah, made by Seetul Pershand, weight 1469 mauds."

Value of the gun as old brass, at the Company's price. St. Rs. 53,400.

Do. do (if serviceable) 190,200.

Weight of shot (suitable) if made of iron, 1497 lbs 6 oz.

Do if made of marble 567.

The prize agents at Calcutta valued the metal alone at 100,000 rupees. It was intended to have forwarded it to England, and with that view it was, after great labor, got down as far as the bank of the river Jumna, but no boat could be found sufficient for its safe conveyance to Calcutta. *Ev Post*

Diving Drum.

From the Delaware Watchman.

Mr. J. Johnson, resident in this place has completed a diving drum, which experiment has proved, it is thought, capable of much utility. It is simple, considering its object; affords the diver considerable scope for working on the bottom, as well as light, and the means of conversation with those above; and supplies him with a constant renewal of respirable air. We think the inventor deserves credit for his ingenuity and perseverance.

Female Horse Thieves.

Two WOMEN were convicted last week, (in the County of Berkshire Mass.) of horse stealing. The one was sentenced to five, and the other to three months confinement in the county prison.

To the Editor of the New-York Evening Post.

NEW INVENTION.—In a visit to the navy-yard in Brookline two days ago, I saw a model explanatory of the manner of working the guns of a sloop of war, which pleased me much, and not less with the simplicity of the design than its utility. It consists in this: The *fall*, (as the sailors call it) or rope by which the gun is run out, it passed through the spar or upper deck, to the birth oeck; where the men are to be stationed during the action. Three, or at most four men, are sufficient to serve the out deck, the remainder to be stationed below. Thus four men only are exposed to the fire of the enemy, when the usual number is nine; that is to a 32lb. carronade. This is an improvement worthy the attention of the honorable secretary, and the wise and enlightened navy-board. I sincerely hope it may be patronized by them. The model may be seen at the office of the naval store keeper.

A Card.

To the Citizens of Halifax.

As I shall be absent at the approaching Election, I take this method of informing the Voters of Halifax, that, if honored again with their confidence, I am willing to serve them in the ensuing Legislature.—It will be admitted, I presume, that our interest is the same—and I cannot believe that I should become either wiser or more honest, by removing a few hundred yards, within the limits of the Corporation; nor did the Sages and Patriots who framed our constitution, consider it a necessary qualification.

If elected, I hope I shall, on all occasions, be found ready, to lend my feeble aid, in supporting your rights and privileges.

I am, very respectfully,
Your humble Serv't
H. G. Burton.

List of letters remaining in the P Office, Halifax, July 1st.

A—Henry Axdel, Gideon Alston, sr. Messrs Armstrong & Arrington, David Alsobrook, sen'r.

B—Thomas Bembrey, Richard Bailey, Peter Brown, 6; Matilda Bilbry, Messrs Bryan & Strother, Berry Berry, Elizabeth or Henry Baker.

C—Clerk of Halifax Sup'r Court, Elizabeth Capehart, James Comer, Jas. H Carstarphen, 2; Jas Collins, 2; Frances S Cearlew, Thomas Curtis, Ezekiel L. Crocker.——*D*—Hon. Judge Daniel Emily Daniel, Polly Daniel, Archibald Daniel, Willis Daniel——*E*—Rebec a Edwards, Justin Edwards, Allen Easley, Jas Exum, Hezekiah Ellis, Executor or Executors of Daniel Jackson.——*G*—Sally Graham, Henry Griffin, Thomas Green, Wilson Green, Charles Gilmour——*H*—John T. Hale, Jonathan Hopkins, junr or John T Hale, Jesse Haill, Wm J Harwell, Elisha Hora, Rebecca Hill, Benja Hill, Revd Caneium Hynes 2, Benja Hail, Joseph J Hawkins, Frederick Hamilton, Wood J Hamlin, Martha Hamblin, Worrock Heckaday, Jas Harris or Dr Saml Thorne, Robt Hogge Thomas Hudson, Henry S Hopkins, Edmond Hobs, Anreiphrus Hervey, Jame, Jones, Mary M Jones, J S Alsobrooke-Thos W Jenkins, Rebecca Jenkins, Jas R Liscomb——*M*—Jno Myriek 2, Ed, Morecock 2, Charles Marshall, Thos. Murry, Patrick M'Daniel, Richd Murphy, Betsey Myriek, Kedar Muldar——*N*-Hardy Nevill——*P*-Nancy Pasteur, Jeptha Prichett, Mary Powers, Precilla Peebles, Nathaniel Pearce, William Powell 2, Jno Purrengton, Frodk I. J Pride, Sarah Portis, Wm H Pope, Henry Pitts——*R*-R Read, Isaac Ricks, Olivia Ricks, Elizabeth Ricks, Abednego Rutland, Wm G Ragsdale——*S*-Sheriff of Halifax County 2, Miles E Sledge, Tho Sills, Elizabeth Smith, Thos Shields, Alason Screws, Mary Scurlock, Zaca Sullivant, Jas Savidge, John Sturdivant——*T*—Tho Tillery, John Thrower 2; Joseph Tunstall, jr. Sarah P Turner—*W*-Elizh Whitaker, Albert G Whitaker, Wm W Wright, Ths Willy Jno H Wembish——*Y* Tempy Yarbrough——*Z* Jas Zollicoffer, Ann Zollicoffer.

JAMES JOHNSON, P M
Halifax, July 3